Katacephala grandiceps Crawford

Bruner writes that this species, which has not previously been recorded from Cuba, is evidently rather common in the lowland forest growth. Specimens at hand are from Cojimar, Havana Province, July 29, 1928, collected by S. C. Bruner.

Katacephala tenuipennis Tuthill

One specimen of this form is from Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Providence, October 4. 1928, F. Silvestri and S. C. Bruner collectors.

Notes on the Genus Cryptostemma with a New Record for Georgia and a New Species from Puerto Rico (Hemiptera: Cryptostemmatidae)

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The genus *Cryptostemma* H. S. 1835 (= *Dipsocoris* Haliday, 1855) is well known in Europe where the type and only species, *alienum* H. S., is apparently quite common. Butler (1923) describes the habits of *alienum* in Britain as follows: "The favorite haunts of *Dipsocoris* are the large banks of shingle that are to be met with here and there beside most of our Scottish rivers. In such places, on turning over stones near the edge of the water, one is almost certain to see the little creature gliding swiftly along among the damp gravel, and hiding itself in some crevice. As far as I have seen, it does not appear to like too much wet, and I have never noticed it, as Haliday seems to have done, on the water, nor flying. When alive, the wing-cases are purplish-brown with a whitish bloom-like gloss produced by the fine adpressed hairs with which they are covered."

In 1925 McAtee and Malloch first recorded the genus from the Western Hemisphere, describing three new species as follows: *pedunculatum* from Panama (one specimen); *smithi* from the Island of Grenada, B.W.I., (two specimens); and *uhleri* from Mexico and the island of St. Vincent, B.W.I., (two

specimens). Nothing was added on the biology of these American species.

I can now record the collecting of large numbers of these insects along streams in the mountains of North Georgia and high up in the Sierra Palm Forest on El Yunque in Puerto Rico. In both cases the bugs occurred under conditions identical with those described by Butler. It seems clear that *Cryptostemma* will prove to be a widely distributed genus when collectors concentrate on its particular microhabitat.

Cryptostemma uhleri McAtee and Malloch

Found commonly beneath stones along the banks of the stream which forms the outlet to Lake Trahlyta, Vogel State Park, Georgia, Sept. 9, 1943. Both nymphs and adults were taken. The adults resembled small Collembola superficially and moved so fast that it was necessary to stop them with a little pressure of a finger before picking them up with forceps.

These specimens key out to *uhleri* and agree with the female holotype, No. 27576, U.S.N.M., Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 11, 1908, A. Fenyes Coll., which I have examined, in size, pronotal proportions, and hemelytral venation but differ in being slightly darker in color. When males of the Mexican species are collected it may be found that genitalic differences exist between Mexican and Georgian forms. Meanwhile, the name *uhleri* must be used since the females show no significant differential characters.

The male genital claspers of Georgia specimens are described below. The right clasper is a broadly expanded plate-like appendage, half as broad as long, with the sides sinuate and the upper or inner apical angle slightly produced. The left clasper differs from the left clasper of *pedunculatum* in being more uniformly slender throughout, obliquely bent at apical fourth, and not enlarged at apex. Presumably these large, asymmetrical claspers are homologues of the basal pair of large, symmetrical clasping organs "emanating from lateral margins of the segment in front of base of the hypopygium proper" (McAtee and Malloch, pp. 3 and 4). Smaller appendages occur on the dorsal

surface of the capsule itself but details of these will have to await a comparative study of the male genitalia in this entire group. I find no similarities or even homologous structures in the single damaged male of *alienum* H. S. before me.

Cryptostemma pratti new species

Relatively short and broad with costal margins of hemelytra expanded, sinuate subbasally and constricted at cuneal fracture. Color fulvous with whitish testaceous clavi, except apically and narrowly at bases. Discal and apical cells of hemelytra narrow at point of contact, neither separated by a longitudinal vein nor by a distinct transverse vein.

Head almost half again as broad as long, 18::13, the eyes one-fourth as wide as interocular space, 3::12, slightly less than twice as long as broad, 5½::3, upper surface strongly convex, impressed at base of convex clypeus. Rostrum not reaching apices of front coxae, stout at base, tapering apically. Antennae approximately twice as long as width of pronotum, 50::24, proportion of segments one and two, 3½::7, the third and fourth segments subequal, each about three times as long as second.

Pronotum slightly longer than head, 12::11, twice as broad as long, the anterior angles and humeral angles rounded. Anterior and posterior margins nearly straight, lateral margins straight but flaring posteriorly. Disk moderately elevated, calli indistinguishable except for a short transverse impression behind each antero-lateral angle. Scutellum broader than long, 14::9, the sides straight and disk flat.

Hemelytra two and one-half times as long as width of pronotum, 59::24, the corium comprising half the length and the cuneus comprising one-fourth of the total length along costal margin. Costal margin roundly expanded just behind base, then briefly straight along expanded embolium. Broadly arcuate behind basal sixth to cuneal fracture. Fracture very deep, reaching middle of corial disk, slightly oblique. Venation as in *pedunculatum* except that the discal and apical cells are strongly narrowed at point of contact, the apical cell not pedunculate but narrowly joined to basal cell.

Male genitalia strongly asymmetrical, without the plate-like appendage of the right side as described for *uhleri*. The left clasper is narrow and slightly arcuate, four times as long as wide, with a subapical bristle arising from one side and curving out beyond rounded apex. A pale mediodorsal arm projects backward from the base of the capsule and this may be homologous with the small "clasper" illustrated by McAtee and Malloch for *pedunculatum*. The structure is broader throughout and expands into short rounded propections at apex. There are two tapering immovable arms, one short and sinuate and directed to the left at middle of base and the other long and straight, tapering to an acute apex, arising from the left side of capsule at apical third and directed to the right.

Color uniformly pale brown to fulvous except for stramineous disk of clavus and white wings beneath this area, the extreme base and broad apex of clavus fulvous, however. Eyes reddish. Legs, rostrum and antennae testaceous.

Size: Length 1.36 mm., width (pronotum) 0.41 mm.

Holotype, male, *allotype,* female, and seven *paratypes,* collected beneath stones at a mountain waterfall, El Yunque, Puerto Rico, April 29, 1945. The species is named after Dr Harry Pratt who did so much to facilitate my work in Puerto Rico. The types have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

This species is certainly closest to *pedunculatum* but that species has a pedunculate apical cell, unicolorous hemelytra, and entirely different left genital claspers.

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